

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1835.

Mr. Pickens' Speech is concluded this week. We owe him an apology for the unintentional mutilation which it has suffered, in passing through our hands. The reader will bear in mind that there is always a *Derby* in a Printing Office, and that the temptations to sin and error, are not few, nor easily resisted.

We will attend to our friends at Greenwood, in our next.

Notice for Kentuckians and Tennesseans.—The People of this part of the world are a *Meat-eating* People when they can get it. The *home crop* of Hogs, we are informed, is a very bad one, and Pork will command, we think, a good and steady price this Fall. A friend tells us that it is now selling in Augusta at 7 cents.

Music.—We had the pleasure on Friday evening of attending another Exhibition of Mr. Bacon's Musical Class. The reader will remember that we attended on a former occasion, and gave a passing notice. It was our pleasure then to indulge in a mild criticism, in the hope that the few faults which our Organ of Music enabled us to detect, would be corrected. Our vanity is not so great, as to lead us to believe that our poor suggestions were omnipotent; but the fact is so, that these faults no longer exist, and that all the young ladies whom we had the happiness of hearing, gave proofs of decided improvement. We are glad to know that Mr. Bacon has a large Class, and trust that he will continue his very pleasant and innocent entertainments during this dull and heavy season.

THE WEATHER.—Never within our remembrance, have we experienced a hotter and drier season. Upwards of seven weeks have elapsed, since we have had a good rain, and more than four since our last shower. The heat has been peculiarly oppressive; the Thermometer on several days being as high as 95, and for almost weeks together, giving a daily maximum of not less than 90.

We are glad to know, that the drought has not been general in the up-country, or even in this District. The Crops of Corn are fine, and the Cotton is as promising as usual. Flour is fast coming down in price. Already it has been purchased from Wagons at \$7 00, and we believe that we will have the pleasure of eating it at \$6 00.

The suspicion is becoming quite general, that Mr. Biddle is not in a very good condition to resume. Strange as it may appear to some, there are men who have the boldness to assert, that he *cannot do it*. That he has made the present crisis, the occasion of most extensive speculations, none will deny; and it may be that even Mr. Biddle, as well as other Bank Officers, might feel the pain of embarrassed resources. If his Bank is in a perfectly sound condition, and he has just claims to that enlarged patriotism which his friends have so freely given him, why this uncompromising spirit of opposition? Has not the "odious" Specie Circular been repealed? Has not the Independent Treasury Bill fallen before the mighty power of Bank Presidents? The truth is, Mr. Biddle is in a close place. He is left without excuse. The New York Evening Post says, that the impression is strong that he cannot resume on the first of August, that his hands are tied by a tyrannical necessity, and that his inability arises from his extensive and desperate speculations.

Mr. Buchanan in one of his Speeches thus speaks of Mr. B.'s Bank. "The Bank it appears, is either unable to resume, or in its inordinate love of gain, is not yet disposed to give up its speculation. It can take either horn of the dilemma, it thinks proper."

"The more derangement that exists in the domestic exchanges of the country, the larger will be its profits. The period of a suspension of specie payments is its best harvest, during which it can amass millions. It is clearly the interest of this bank, whatever may be its inclination, that specie payments should continue suspended, and the domestic exchanges should continue deranged as long as possible. The ruin of the country thus becomes its most abundant source of profit. Accordingly what do we find to have been its course of policy? I have heard it described by several gentlemen from the South and Southwest, some of which are members of this body. It has gone into that region of the Union with these resurrection notes of the old bank, the issue of which this Bill proposes to prohibit, and in some States, it has exchanged them, the one half for the depreciated local currency, and the other half for specie. With this local currency it has purchased cotton, and sent it to England for the purpose of paying its debts there, whilst with the specie it has replenished its vaults at home. In other states it has exchanged these dead notes of the old bank for the notes of the local banks, receiving a large premium on the transaction, and with the latter has purchased cotton on speculation. A general resumption of specie payments would at once put an end to this profitable traffic. It has, then, first violated the charter from Congress by re-issuing the notes of the old bank, and then violated the charter from Pennsylvania by speculating in cotton. During the suspension of specie payments, these notes have been the only universal paper circulation in the country; and thus, by re-

issuing them, in defiance of the law, the present bank has been enabled to accumulate extravagant profits."

Miscellaneous.

From the Bridgeton Chronicle.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1838.—The eclipse we perceive begins to be the subject of comment in some of the newspapers in our country, and this early notice is no doubt owing to some peculiar circumstances connected with the phenomenon itself. For many years past we have had, at short intervals, a large eclipse of the sun—either total or annular—and this one has been styled, by way of eminence, the last of the series—for we shall not witness another similar eclipse for 16 years, nor a total eclipse for nearly a generation to come! and we cannot withhold the solemn reflection, that this will be the last remarkable eclipse that many of us shall ever be permitted to see! Yes, before another conjunction of the heavenly bodies, which will cause a total obscuration of the sun's rays, a whole generation of our species will have passed the ordeal of death, and the retribution of eternity! and yet the undisturbed affairs of the Almighty move on—and those splendid spheres, launched from his hands, with undeviating certainty fulfil their destined round—praising their Creator either in lustre or in shade! But we leave our readers to moralize upon it—subject at leisure. We hope the day may be fine—that not a cloud may obscure the horizon or dim the "setting sun's" effulgence—that all may have the pleasure of beholding—though none can experience the delight of such a spectacle like the student of Nature, and the humble worshipper of his great Author.

In order to furnish our readers with a full and accurate description, we have been at considerable pains and labor to calculate the exact PHASES and TIMES of this eclipse—adapting them expressly to the latitude and meridian of Bridgeton, which we find to be 39 deg. 26 min. north, and longitude 75 deg. 15 min. west from Greenwich.

The eclipse will not be total but ANNU-LAR; that is, the sun's apparent diameter being less at the time than the sun's, cannot hide the whole face, than the sun, but will leave the margin visible, like a LUNAR ECLIPSE, to all persons within a certain distance from the central path.

The eclipse will occur September 15th 1838, between 3 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon. The first point of contact will be about 97 deg. from the sun's vertex, (or top) to the right hand, precisely at 3h. 17m. 30 sec. The beginning of the annular eclipse will be 4h. 35m. 27 sec. The luminous ring will continue 6m. 20 sec. and end at 4h. 41m. 47 sec. The nearest approach of the centers of the sun and moon will take place at precisely 4h. 35m. 36 sec., and the apparent distance of the centers will then be only 23.1 sec.—the moon's apparent diameter being 16 sec., south of course the ring will be nearly concentric, the upper part being a small fraction broader than the under part, on account of the exact central path falling a little to the west of Bridgeton. This will be by far the most interesting portion of the phenomenon. The sun will in a great measure be blotted out from the heavens, and his place be supplied by a LUMINOUS RING of surpassing beauty and splendor! To witness it would recompense a voyage across the great Atlantic. The shadow will then gradually leave the sun, and the eclipse will end at 5h. 5m. 53 sec. just 1 minute before the sun sets to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, having continued 2h. 32m. 55 sec.

The above calculations are all made to solar or apparent time, being that which is usually kept in this place—the equation of time is about 6m. fast; by deducting these from the times above, you will have mean or clock time.

As it regards the earth in general, and the tract of country to which the eclipse will be central and annular, it is stated in the American Almanac to be as follows:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamtschatka in Asia, the British possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, the northeastern part of Ohio, the southeast part of Pennsylvania, the eastern part of Maryland, northeast part of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from Northwest to southeast. The eclipse will be annular over a space of 420 miles wide. The ring in the places where it will be seen, will continue only from 4 to 5 1/2 m. At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6m. past 3 P. M. The ring will be formed at 25m. past 4, and be central at 37 m. past 4. The eclipse will end at 40m. past 4. At Washington city and Richmond the several places will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time. At Raleigh within about 2m. of the same time. But there no ring will appear. The sun will be a very slender crescent. The crescent will be wider with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and southwest, and north and north east, from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the north pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds after it attains its greatest northern latitude, whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 93° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of the United States into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34° north latitude, and 58° west longitude, just 1h. 56m. 32 sec. after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, N. C.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the U. S. until May 26, 1851. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7, 1869.

CANADA AFFAIRS.—Lord Durham's reception at Montreal was enthusiastic. The following is his reply to the Address of a numerous Deputation of the inhabitants of that city.

"Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of your kindness, and acknowledge with feelings of pride and satisfaction, the flattering terms in which you are pleased to notice my public services.

"They are, and ever have been, freely tendered to my Sovereign and my country. I now offer them to you, in humble hope, that with your co-operation I may be enabled to restore peace and prosperity to the Canadas."

"The task is arduous; but not impracticable; more especially after the wise and judicious course which you have pursued. On my part, I promise you an impartial administration of the government. Determined not to recognize the existence of parties, provincial or imperial, of classes or races, I shall hope to receive from all her Majesty's subjects those public services the efficiency of which must ever mainly depend on their comprehensive nature."

"Remember that you have all the same interest in the prosperity of your country—that the capital of the merchant and the estate of the seigneur, the skill of the artisan, and the labor of the inhabitant, are alike depreciated by internal dissensions, while they are fostered by public tranquility. Follow up, therefore the good work you have commenced—Extend the veil of oblivion over the past—direct to the future your energies—And where are to be found energies equal to those possessed by British merchants? and the consequences cannot be doubtful."

"I will second you to the best of my abilities, and I trust that the result of our united efforts will be, to render the North American colonies as distinguished for the wisdom of their institutions, and the good conduct of their people, as they are for the magnitude of those gifts and resources which a bounteous Creator has bestowed on their territories."

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.—Total emancipation of the Negroes. The Columbia Assembly have unanimously agreed to the total emancipation of the slaves to commence August 1st, 1838, instead of 1840, as by the parliamentary apprenticeship act. In truth, the oppressed planters had no other alternative. Deprived by the saints at home of their property, they saw if they continued the losing and vexatious game of farce of the apprenticeship system, that they would soon entirely be beggared and exhaust the £80 a-head valuation or indemnity granted for each slave by the British government. It was therefore, no doubt, thought wisest to throw all the responsibility on the mother government. The result will be that free negroes cannot be depended upon as hired laborers, without a standing army to overawe them, seeing that there are 400,000 colored to 40,000 whites. Nor will importations of white men answer. Therefore the planters must give up this beautiful island, whose commerce has played so important a part in English history, and its rich fields will soon become like San Domingo, a wild waste in the hands of the idle and dissolute negro to whom it is abandoned from false views of philanthropy. The free negro cannot take care of himself, and both San Domingo and Jamaica, will probably ultimately become like their mother country, Africa, slave marts in the hands of petty negro kings.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.
Recognition of Texian Independence.—A rumor has reached the city, brought by a passenger to the Columbia, that England has formally acknowledged the independence of Texas in a commercial treaty signed at Houston by the President, on the 4th of July. It wants confirmation. Probably the next arrival will clear up all doubt. There seems to be no doubt of a commercial treaty having been concluded between the two countries. This compact, we should think, might easily be construed into a recognition by England; for if Texas is still a province of Mexico, how can she make commercial treaties and arrangements with Great Britain or other foreign powers? The capacity to treat necessarily involves as its elements, the national existence and independence of all the parties to the treaty.—*Bulletin.*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Last week Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Capt. Fyler Clark, of Medway, and one of the school teachers in that town, was passing through a pasture containing a number of young cattle, on her way from school. She was suddenly pursued and attacked with great fury, by a three year's old heifer, which soon overtook and struck her to the ground with its horns. Her screams brought no one to her relief, and the enraged animal stood as in triumph over its prostrate victim, endeavoring to gore her. The horns of the furious creature caught in her dress, and she was alternately thrown into the air, and dashed upon the ground with the greatest violence. Her clothes were literally torn in fragments from her body, and her books, maps and other articles which she was carrying home, were shivered and scattered to the winds. The wild and fiery eyeballs of the infuriated beast, were staring full in her face, preparatory to a more dreadful attack; but still none heard her cry, none came to her rescue, and to use her own significant language, she "thought her hour had come, and she commended her soul to God, and believed she must die there alone."

But actuated by that true spirit of female heroism, which the hour of imminent peril will often develop, she resolved to make one effort more, and suddenly springing to her feet, she seized her deadly foe by the horns. The animal immediately plunged at her with all its might, but she held her firm grasp upon the horns, and making what defence she could with her feet, ran backwards until she came to a stone wall, and here in the unequal strife, a kind Providence, she hardly knows how, enabled her to clear the wall and escape, covered with wounds and blood and dust, to the nearest house. A physician was called, every attention was paid her by the kind neighbors, and that evening she was removed to her father's dwelling, and is in a fair way to recover.

The young lady had on a red dress and a red shawl. It is well known that some cattle of peculiar temperament, are attracted and enraged by appearances of this kind and this sad accident should be a warning to others.—*Boston Advocate.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.
Health of New Orleans.—Our city in spite of a torrid sun roasting us, continues healthy. All business seems at a stand, and the lassitude of our summer marks all the eye rests upon.—*Bulletin.*

Meteorological Observations

Near the Village of Abbeville, S. C., in the year 1838, by THOMAS PARKER.

MAY.		BAROMETER.			
Month's Phase.	Day of the Month.	Sun Rise.	2 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.	Range.
1st Qr.	1	23.33	29.26	29.25	.07
	2	23.24	29.10	29.	.24
	3	23.07	28.90	28.85	.12
	4	22.83	28.70	28.75	.13
	5	22.50	28.55	28.60	.10
	6	22.	28.	28.05	.05
	7	22.07	28.04	28.05	.03
	8	22.12	28.12	28.12	.0
Full.	9	22.12	28.10	28.15	.05
	10	22.2	28.20	28.20	.02
	11	22.24	28.24	28.20	.04
	12	22.34	28.05	28.05	.15
	13	22.05	28.05	28.05	.0
	14	22.06	28.28	28.	.67
	15	22.07	28.05	28.09	.04
	16	22.1.	28.03	28.05	.13
Last Qr.	17	22.04	28.80	28.94	.16
	18	22.50	28.80	28.85	.16
	19	22.50	28.92	29.	.10
	20	22.50	28.92	28.96	.08
	21	22.55	28.90	28.94	.06
	22	22.54	28.95	28.95	.01
	23	22.56	28.84	28.84	.0
	24	22.54	28.81	28.	.1.
New.	25	23.	29.	29.05	.05
	26	23.05	29.05	29.04	.01
	27	23.04	29.32	29.35	.12
	28	23.08	29.	29.10	.12
	29	23.15	29.13	29.10	.10
	30	23.20	29.15	29.1.	.05
	31	23.20	29.10	29.10	.10

Monthly Exhibit.—Monthly Highest 29.33.

Monthly Lowest 28.92.

Monthly Range .63.

THERMOMETER.		MONTHLY RANGE.			
Day of the Month.	Sun Rise.	2 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.	Monthly Highest.	Monthly Lowest.
1	49	75	72	75	49
2	63	77	72	77	63
3	64	77	68	77	63
4	64	70	61	70	61
5	67	69	62	69	62
6	66	75	61	75	61
7	62	74	61	74	61
8	60	72	61	72	61
9	49	72	65	72	49
10	54	71	66	71	54
11	52	68	66	68	52
12	55	75	69	75	55
13	48	74	66	74	48
14	60	72	64	72	60
15	61	70	61	70	61
16	58	64	66	66	58
17	58	68	76	76	58
18	65	89	73	89	65
19	63	81	69	81	63
20	67	87	76	87	67
21	68	87	78	87	68
22	72	85	73	85	72
23	65	78	65	78	65
24	59	79	66	79	59
25	50	72	61	72	50
26	45	72	61	72	45
27	54	70	72	72	54
28	55	78	67	78	55
29	48	78	60	78	48
30	42	68	60	68	42
31	57	64	74	74	57

Monthly Exhibit.—Monthly Highest 89.

Monthly Lowest 42.

Monthly Range 47.

WEATHER AND WINDS.
The 28th, 29th and 30th were fair days, the 14th was cloudy, the remaining days were variable. It rained on the 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 18, and 23. The quantity of rain which fell, was 2.13 inches. Thunder was heard on five days, and lightning seen on eight days, sometimes near, at other times distant. The coldest day was the 24th, the warmest day the 21st. There were but six cloudless evenings. The winds were observed twice a day, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Of these winds 5 were from the N. East, 3 from the East, 9 from the S. East, 2 from the South, 22 from the S. West, and 1 from the West. No winds prevailed from the North or N. West.

REMARKS.
The Thermometer used this month was hung on the North side of the house in the piazza; that used in March and April was hung within the house on its North side. This month was unusually cool. Thunder occurred in four frosts, viz: on the 6, 10, and 25; they were slight, doing no material injury to vegetation. On the 24th a very slight snow fell at the Village of Abbeville, and considerable hail in several parts of the District. There was a similar very slight fall of snow in my neighborhood on the 8th July, 1835. The thermometer in the piazza was always at its minimum at sun rise, that within doors at about an hour and a half after; both were generally at their maximum at 3 o'clock. P. M. The difference twice the state of the Thermometer above given at 2 o'clock, and its maximum never exceeded four degrees. The thermometers in the piazza and within doors never corresponded, although every care was taken to obtain the same temperature within doors as without; the difference of one being as great as ten degrees. In the mornings and evenings the thermometer in the piazza was lowest, but in the heat of the day, that in the house was lowest. The minimum of the Thermometer within doors was 41°, its maximum 91° (on the 20th and 21st, at half past 4 o'clock P. M.) its mean state was 65°. The minimum of the Thermometer used, when hung side by side, agreed perfectly in their indications. Of the six cloudless evenings, but three of them were suitable for stellar observation, tho' on several other evenings parts of the Heavens could be advantageously examined.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.
Aerial Catastrophe.—On Thursday morning, about six o'clock, a keg of powder exploded in a dwelling house in Norwegian street, Patuxent, the effects of which were frightful beyond description. Five persons were dreadfully burnt, three of whom have since died, and the recovery of the remaining persons is considered doubtful. Two or three others were also burnt, but not dangerously. We learn from the *Miners' Journal*, that the explosion occurred in the following manner: One of the men went into the middle of the room to fill his flask with powder from the keg. While in the act of doing this, another was lighting his pipe with an ignited stick, and approached to converse—so spark flew into the powder, and the whole exploded. The front of the house was thrown out several inches, so that it became necessary to prop it. A man standing in the door was thrown out against the piling. The deceased are a hired girl, an old man and a boy, who died after suffering the most excruciating agonies.

The sight of the sufferers was heart rending—their blackened faces, lacerated bodies, and piercing cries of distress, were harrowing to the feelings of the beholder.

The names of the principal sufferers are as follows:—John Deseal and his son, Michael Quinn, Michael Ryan, Margaret Shaeffer and Eleanor Deseal.

Hot Weather.—We have suffered by an extraordinary spell of weather during the present week. The thermometer stood on the outside door of a house on Main street, in the shade, on Monday at 96, Tuesday 97, and Wednesday at 98. In the hot sun, and under the reflection of a brick wall, it must have been 110 or perhaps more. Several have suffered and sunk as victims under the visitation. Two of the foreign laborers on the James R. Canal, perished by drinking cold water on Tuesday—and it is said, that six sunk on Wednesday, by imprudently drinking it. We earnestly caution all persons, who have become heated by the sun or by labor, to cool off, before they apply ice or cold water to their lips.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—A gentleman from Hadden, informs the editors of the New Haven Herald, that the effect of the heat on the water of the Canal on the Hadden level, where it is several feet deep, has been destructive to the fish, so that they are lying dead by thousands on the surface of the water.

GREENVILLE, July 13.—For the information of distant subscribers, we will remark that the weather has been oppressively hot at this place since last Saturday—the Thermometer, in medium, shady situations, ranged at about 90 deg. Notwithstanding this temperature is rather uncomfortable to us Villagers, our farmers have no right to complain, for all kinds of vegetation spring up like enchantment. We have never seen the prospect better for abundant crops, than at present.

The Editor acknowledges payment from the following persons.

For 1838.
J. P. Carroll, M. R. McDaniel, Dr. A. Skannel, John Culbreath, P. D. Klugh, William Beck, 6 months. A. Lindsey, John Lipscomb, C. W. Cochran, M. Dick, Wm. B. Mays, J. McCullough, W. H. Crawford.

Commercial.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, July 19.

AUGUSTA AND HAMMILL MARKIT COTTON.—Our stock is daily decreasing, and business in this staple is drawing to a close—the stock now on hand is between 5 and 7000 bales, not more than one third of which is for sale. During the past week there has been a good demand and prices have gone up quite unexpectedly. The sales for the week reach about 1100 bales. We quote extremes 8 and 12 cents.

EXCHANGE.—No change to notice; on New York, sight checks 6 per cent. premium. Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5; Charleston, 4. Treasury Notes 6 per cent. premium.

FREIGHTS.—To Savannah \$1 per bale to Charleston per Rail Road, \$1 25 for square and \$1.50 for round bales; by Steam boats \$1.25.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. KEY, a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of this District, at the next election.
July 23, 1838.

The friends of D. F. DAVIS, Esq., are authorized to say that he is a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of Edgfield District, at the next Election.
June 17, 1838.

Notice.

The Members of the Mine Creek Friendly Botanic Society are informed that there will be a regular meeting of said Society at Mine Creek Meeting house on Monday the 13th of August next. The members are required to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance demands it. The Public in general are invited to attend.
JOHN COBBURN, Sec'y F. B. S.
July 23, 1838.

Wool.

FAIR market prices will be given for WOOL, delivered at the Vaucluse Factory, or at the store of Smith & Co., Edgfield, C. H., and the Cash paid down.
JOHN BAUSKETT, ag 25
July 23, 1838.

Notice.

The Subscriber offers for sale his plantation on Turkey Creek, near Edgfield Court House, containing seven hundred and fifty nine acres. There are on the premises a good Dwelling house and also a good Gin Screw and all other conveniences. Apply to the Subscriber
JOSEPH REARDEN.
July 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation on Saluda River, (known as Maxwell's Neck,) containing sixteen hundred and eighty acres of land, one half River bottom. A considerable portion of the bottom is entirely free from freshets, and is the very best Cotton land in the middle country—the balance is fine Corn land, as safe as any on the River. The upland is high and healthy, and a large portion of it excellent Grain land. The land will be shown to persons wishing to see it, by Mr. Seury, living on the plantation. And any information may be had by application to the Subscriber living at Edgfield Court House. A bargain will be given in the land, for prompt payment.
R. G. MAYS, ag 25
July 23, 1838.

The Charleston Mercury and Columbia Telescope will give the above four weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Improved Pink Saucers.

1000 IMPROVED PINK SAUCERS for dyeing Silk, Stockings, Gloves, Feathers, Flowers, Tiffany, Gauzes, Crapes, Cambricks, Muslins, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale at the Edgfield Medicine Store.
July 16
ag 24

Public Notice.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of S. Carolina.

I, the humble petition of James Harper and his associates residing in Augusta, Georgia, respectfully shew unto your Honorable bodies, that under a charter from the State of Georgia, they have commenced the erection of a Bridge over the Savannah River at a point opposite the upper part of the city of Augusta, and about one mile above the town of Hamburg, in South Carolina, that within ten miles of the site just mentioned, and below the Ferry of W. G. Galt, Esq. above at Campbelltown, the Bridge of the Bank of Georgia, and the Sand Bar Ferry below, your petitioners respectfully shew unto your Honorable bodies, that the erection of the said Bridge is demanded by the public convenience of